

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES.
T O N G A.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.
ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
GENERAL CHEMISTS
AND
AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONG KONG DISPENSARY,
HONG KONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

MURTH.
At Macau, on the 25th June, the wife of Mr. D. Rovato, of a daughter.

DEATH.
At the Pagoda Anchorage on the 26th instant, the infant son of Mr. C. H. B. Taylor of the Imperial Arsenal.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

Mr. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN, actor and tragedian, may be, and doubtless is, in many characters suited to his peculiarly florid style, a very good actor. In sensational dramas of the style made popular by BENJAMIN WEBSTER and Madame CELESTE at the Adelphi, and in more recent years by CHARLES FRICHTER at the Lyceum, of which "Janet Pride," "The Green Bushes," "Flowers of the Forest," "The Duke's Motto," "Monte Cristo," "Ruy Blas," and "Don Cesar de Bazan," are fair specimens, Mr. BANDMANN's heavy tragic powers, and peculiarly foreign declamatory tendencies would serve him in good stead. During his short season in this Colony Mr. BANDMANN's representations of Narcisse, in the drama of that name, and of Colonel de MOURKIENNE in "Dead or Alive," although impossible characters, that is to say, characters who could not possibly have existed in the world, showed the actor in a far more favorable light than his SHAKESPEAREAN attempts, and under all circumstances this was to be expected. No foreigner can do anything like justice to SHAKESPEARE's creations in the original English, for the very simple reason that an insuperable difficulty exists in becoming thoroughly acquainted with the language. FRICHTER was immeasurably the best foreign actor who ever played SHAKESPEARE's characters in English, and even he, although a man of great genius, and an actor of marvellous parts, to the day of his death, was unable to disguise his French accent, or to discard his foreign ideas. And so it is, and so it will be to the end with RACHEL (who will play Lady Macbeth, in English for the first time, in London during the present month) MODJESA, MARIUS, and with Herr BANDMANN. We have now said quite enough about the last named artiste as an actor; our present purpose is to deal with him in a totally different role.

We have Mr. BANDMANN's *ipse dixit* that in San Francisco since theatres were opened on Sundays crime has decreased over 20 per cent. This astounding assertion is made on the authority of "an official;" but who that official is, we are not informed. In the same reckless fashion that Mr. BANDMANN, when on the boards, glides from very high tragedy to exceedingly low comedy, the writer of the extraordinary production now under review, slides from the Sunday question to the moral effect which stage representations have, or are supposed to have on the general community. Mr. BANDMANN's observations on that subject are, like his melodramatic acting, a *rehash* of what has been before the public for many years. Whatever the actor-author may be, he has certainly no claims to originality. Of course everybody knows without Herr BANDMANN's assistance, that clergymen of nearly every known denomination—*with a few noteworthy exceptions*—not only patronise the drama personally, but

ing to mind that old story of the painter APPELLES, and the hyper-critical cobbler, and regretting that the actor's egotism was so much stronger than his common sense, and fear of ridicule. Mr. BANDMANN, who knows everything worth knowing on the face of the earth, as well as in the water under the earth, doubtless is sufficiently acquainted with Latin to be able to understand the phrase *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. We will give him the origin of this famous expression, and then he will readily understand its application towards himself. APPELLES, a famous Roman painter, was severely criticised by a shoemaker, for a badly painted slipper in one of his paintings, and, admitting the practical acquaintance of his critic with such things, accepted the censure in good part. The cobbler, however, not satisfied with confining his comments to what he knew something about, commenced to criticise other parts of the painting, displaying the most deplorable ignorance, and then APPELLES curtly told him, in the above quoted phrase, to stick to that which he understood. And now we will see if we cannot convince Mr. BANDMANN that he would also have been wise to have confined himself to the practical delineation or exhibition of tragic power, about which he could certainly pretend to know something.

When we observed that Mr. BANDMANN knew everything worth knowing, in our great anxiety to give honour where it was due we made a slight mistake. There are still a few things—probably of little importance—with which the eminent tragedian has but an imperfect acquaintance. In the first place Mr. BANDMANN has a very superficial knowledge—not to use a stronger term—of the English language. There are several other matters touched upon by the reputed author of the essay on "The Stage," which as we shall presently show, are apparently hidden mysteries to Mr. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN. "It has often been a matter of surprise to me" commences the tragedian, "why the English public, whilst permitting the law to be violated with regard to the opening of public-houses, should feel such a repugnance against innocent amusements on the Sabbath." Is there not something rather obscure in that reference to the English public permitting the law to be violated with regard to the opening of public houses? We will even go farther, and ask if it is not patent that Mr. BANDMANN is so far at sea in his first sentence that he actually does not understand what he is writing about? In what part of the world, most sapient oracle, does the English public permit the law to be violated with regard to the opening of public houses on Sunday?

There happens to be a law in England providing for the opening of public houses at certain hours on Sunday, under certain conditions; but Mr. BANDMANN evidently knows as little about this law as he did about criminal prosecution for libel when he triumphantly boasted that he would have the Editor of this journal in gaol three days after he took out a summons. We are next told by Mr. BANDMANN that he does not "propagate the idea of opening the theatres" on Sunday; but he is "at a loss to understand the horror that would certainly be expressed at such a proposition." If the tragedian's intention is not to advocate the opening of theatres on what English people, no doubt very foolishly, consider the Lord's Day, for what purpose are all the references as to the customs in Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, existing at the present day, of the custom in England up to the time of CHARLES I., and what Mr. BANDMANN says is the custom in the United States, detailed at such length? If Mr. BANDMANN does "not propagate the idea of opening the theatres on that day" the greater part of his essay, is meaningless twaddle, which could only have been written for purposes of self-glorification, and to show the writer's extreme ignorance of the English language, the rules of logic, and the subject he was supposed to be dealing with.

We have Mr. BANDMANN's *ipse dixit* that in San Francisco since theatres were opened on Sundays crime has decreased over 20 per cent. This astounding assertion is made on the authority of "an official;" but who that official is, we are not informed. In the same reckless fashion that Mr. BANDMANN, when on the boards, glides from very high tragedy to exceedingly low comedy, the writer of the extraordinary production now under review, slides from the Sunday question to the moral effect which stage representations have, or are supposed to have on the general community. Mr. BANDMANN's observations on that subject are, like his melodramatic acting, a *rehash* of what has been before the public for many years. Whatever the actor-author may be, he has certainly no claims to originality. Of course everybody knows without Herr BANDMANN's assistance, that clergymen of nearly every known denomination—*with a few noteworthy exceptions*—not only patronise the drama personally, but

advocate its claims even from the pulpit. That is a sign of the times, which we think, may indicate that the stage is purer than it used to be, and that the mists of clerical bigotry are gradually being scattered by the advancement of civilisation, and the education of the masses. It is merely a stale truism to say that "it is entirely in the hands of the people to elevate the stage," and what Mr. BANDMANN may mean when he remarks "if the people would support the good and shun the bad, there would be little known as to the depravity of the stage," he will doubtless explain some other time. It would certainly appear from the preceding quotation that Mr. BANDMANN admits the existence of what he terms "the depravity of the stage," and yet he tells us in the following sentence that "it is not the depravity of the stage, but a depravity of the public taste that is to be deplored." "Banish leg shows, sensational, morbid rubbish and senseless productions of questionable purpose, reeking with poor jokes and not wanting in *double entendre*, and substitute wholesome dramas, sound farces, satirical vaudevilles, people's plays, together with the legitimate tragedy, and it will soon raise the taste and general tone of the community. For the stage is not only an amusement, but also an instructor: it will exist so long as enlightenment purifies and elevates man's soul." So writes Mr. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN, actor and tragedian, author and—dare we say, poet? but we have read all this years ago, detailed in a much more refined and effective style, and in intelligible English, matters of detail which are conspicuously absent from Mr. BANDMANN's feeble "copy." The "leg shows" which the tragedian would like to see banished are attractive enough in their way—certainly more attractive and natural than Hamlet in black thread gloves—and we fail to see any greater harm in a ballet dancer, or burlesque actress displaying her nether limbs clad in tights on the stage, than there is in a fashionable dame displaying her naked shoulders and bare bosoms in the dress circle. As to the "sensational, morbid rubbish and senseless productions" referred to by Herr BANDMANN, that gentleman has only to glance through his own *repertoire* to find enough transpontine rubbish to satisfy the blood thirsty frequenters of the old "Vic" in its palmiest days, when blatant rant was considered the acme of histrionic power. Of all actors on the English stage DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN should be the last to pose before the public as a preacher of stage morality. Has Mr. BANDMANN forgotten his old play *Madeleine Morel*? We will bring that beautifully moral work to his convenient recollection one of these days, and a few other slight matters, just to prove how admirably this gentleman has practised the doctrines he has now commenced to preach.

Space will not permit us at present to deal at length with Mr. BANDMANN's other references to the stage. It will doubtless be news to students of history to know that it was the stage which made ancient Greece a great nation; that Germany owes her greatness, her sublime thinkers, poets, philosophers, *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, and Herr BANDMANN—to a pure and wholesome stage; that the great Spanish authors CALDÉRON, LOPEZ DE VEGA, and CERVANTES were indebted for their inspiration to the same source; and that the stage induced CORNEILLE, RACINE, MOLIERE, and RICHELIEU to court the muses. We are unable to understand why Mr. BANDMANN should have mentioned RICHELIEU in the same breath with CORNEILLE, RACINE and MOLIERE; the great Cardinal was a mighty statesman, but a most miserable poet; however, it doubtless pleased the actor's vanity. Mr. BANDMANN tells us that China and Japan use the stage as a vehicle to teach their millions their national history. If the eminent tragedian will take the trouble to visit the Ko-shing or Po-lok Chinese theatres in this Colony, taking the precaution to have a competent interpreter with him, he will obtain reliable evidence of the kind of "national history" represented on the Chinese stage. It seems to us a great pity that a critic who is acquainted with so little, should pretend to know such a great deal. Mr. BANDMANN has evidently a very high opinion of SHAKESPEARE. He eulogises the "Bard of Avon" as a demigod, and styles him "the sublimest preacher of all mankind"—always of course excepting that still greater preacher and genius, DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN. The rest of the stale stuff over Mr. BANDMANN's signature has done duty too frequently to require even a passing notice.

In conclusion we would point out to Mr. BANDMANN that the true reason why "leg-pieces," burlesques, cup and saucer comedies of the Tom ROBERTSON and H. J. BYRON stamp, and questionable adaptations from the French, find greater favor with audiences than the immortal tragedies of SHAKESPEARE, is simply because the school of tragic actors has almost ceased to exist. Public taste, in England at least, is more refined than it ever has been; the works of the great poet were never so popular as at present. But the actors are wanting. Never in the history of the drama have SHAKESPEARE'S tragedies proved so successful as during HENRY IRVING'S reign at the Lyceum Theatre. Everything that has been produced there—Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice, &c.—met with unqualified approval; and it is a fact that Romeo and Juliet is being performed now with unprecedented success. So it is not a question of public taste; but a pure matter of histrionic ability. There are but few actors living capable of doing justice to SHAKESPEARE'S leading characters—and Herr BANDMANN is not of the number. IRVING, BOOTH, and BARRY SULLIVAN'S Shakespearean representations can always command crowded houses in London, simply because the cultured tastes of the public tell them that these actors are capable of doing justice to the author's ideals. When a third rate tragedian attempts to play Hamlet, and ignominiously fails, he almost invariably attributes his failure to the depravity of the public taste, instead of to his own incapacity.

TELEGRAMS.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 3rd.
The British preparations are now complete.

Arabi Bey has proposed a Council of Ministers and a levy of all men capable of bearing arms.

The garrison of Alexandria has been reinforced by 11,000 men.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended July, were:—European, 147; Chinese, 2,341; total, 2,488.

We (*Courier*) mentioned the stranding of the *Bonjamin Aymar* on the 22nd instant, and now learn that a telegram has been received to the effect that the vessel is logged and full of water. The wreck will be sold for the benefit of the concerned.

GEORGE RUDEL, 24, of Germany, a seaman belonging to the American ship *Lucy A. Nickels*, was charged by Inspector Rivers, before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, with desertion from his ship. Admitting the charge, the magistrate directed the defendant to be sent back to his ship.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* hears that there is every probability that the popular Commodore will be promoted to the rank of Admiral. It is said that Admiral Clift, now in command of the United States Fleet on the China and Japan Station, will go home in the autumn, and that Commodore Shufeldt will be promoted to this command. THE *Japan Gazette* says:—It is probably not generally known that the army of Japanese numbers over one hundred thousand. If recent statistics are to be relied on, however, the total number of fighting men is 109,383, of which 43,705 act as guards and garrisons in various parts of the country, while the first and second reserves number 53,415.

On her arrival from Macao to-day, the steamer *White Cloud* was noticed to be gaily decked from stem to stern with flags of various designs, in honor of the glorious fourth of July, the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the United States of America. There are few American ships in harbour; however, there are a number of American skippers who mounted a bit of bunting in honor of the occasion.

THE hawker who attempted to commit suicide in the Police cell at the Central Station on the 27th ultimo, as already reported by us, was discharged with a caution this morning by Mr. Wodehouse, in consideration of the sentence passed upon him in the larceny case—three months' hard labor. When up on the 28th ultimo, he was taken to the police station on the charge of suicide, he asserted, it will be remembered, that the charge of larceny was a false one, and that he had a wife, mother and children to maintain.

Mr. HOLMES, of Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, at the Police Court this morning, and addressing Mr. Wodehouse, said he had two summonses, *Giebel versus Pereira*, the other being a cross summons, *Pereira versus Giebel*, both for common assault. Mr. Pereira had asked Mr. Holmes to appear for him. He had heard Mr. Francis had made some application to his Worship, and would ask whether the cases would be taken to-day.—Mr. Wodehouse said they would be taken to-morrow at ten o'clock, Mr. Francis having spoken to him on the subject. In reply to Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Holmes said he appeared for Mr. Pereira in both cases. Mr. Francis will appear for the Rev. Dr. Giebel. The cross-summons is *Pereira versus Giebel* and two priests to be pointed out by the former.

MR. THUET, late a gymnast in Chiarini's Circus, which he left shortly before its departure for Shanghai, charged a coolie this morning before Mr. Wodehouse with attempting to pick his pocket yesterday. Mr. Thuet, it appears, was purchasing something at a hawker's stall in Queen's Road, his purse being in his coat pocket behind. He felt a hand in his pocket, and turning sharply round caught the coolie in the act of withdrawing his hand from it. The coolie immediately started to run, Mr. Thuet bringing his well-trained legs into use and pursuing him. A Chinese constable, who happened to be in the coolie's line of retreat brought him to a standstill and ran him in. The coolie did not succeed in finger Mr. Thuet's purse, which contained four or five dollars in notes.—A previous conviction for larceny from the person being proved against the prisoner, the Magistrate relegated him to the spacious building adjacent to the Police Court for a term of six months, hard labor to form one of the many enjoyments of that delectable residence.

CLAIRVOYANCING must be a paying trade. The last French census showed that there were no fewer than two thousand five hundred persons in Paris who were professional clairvoyants. Some ingenious individual with a taste for figures has arrived at the conclusion that their united gains must be something like sixty thousand pounds per year. And yet we hear it said that England is the only civilised country in which gross ignorance prevails.

SOME time ago, says the *Hiogo News* of the 16th ulto, accusations of kidnapping children were made against the Chinamen living in Yokohama, and facts came to light which gave the matter a very ugly appearance indeed. One of the Osaka papers now brings a similar charge against the Chinamen of Kobe, and gives an instance where a boy seven years of age, the son of a farmer, was kidnapped a few days since and has not yet been recovered.

WE read that when Madame Ristori returns to London in June she will play Lady Macbeth for the first time in English. The great Italian actress some years ago spoke the sleep-walking scene in our tongue; but she has since devoted herself to learning English, and is now conversant with the whole of the part in the language of Shakespeare. It is stated that these appearances at Drury Lane and her subsequent tour in the provinces will be Ristori's farewell.

SAYS the *Hiogo News*:—The man Campbell, who wounded two men with a pistol in one of the low grog-shops which are such a disgrace to Kobe as well as all the other treaty ports, was yesterday, the 11th ulto, sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour by General Stahel, the United States Consul. Ward, the individual Campbell tried to kill, had disappeared, so that his evidence was not available, and the prisoner had to be proceeded against on a minor charge preferred by Frey, who was accidentally wounded on the occasion.

IT is stated that Count Corti, Italian ambassador to the Porte, who has just returned to his post at Constantinople, received precise instructions before leaving Rome to the effect that it is to inform the Ottoman Government that the Egyptian difficulty can be settled in no other way than by the consent of all the European Powers; and that, therefore, the resistance of the Porte to the exclusive interference of some Powers only is exceedingly just. The Italian naval squadron of evolution has left Gaeta for Messina, where it is to be ready for proceeding to Alexandria if required.

A LONDON morning paper published the following alarming paragraph on May 23:—We understand that information of a most serious character, affecting the lives of more than one well-known politician at present in London, is in the hands of the authorities, and that renewed vigilance on the part of the police has been demanded within the last two or three days. For obvious reasons we refrain from publishing the names of the persons menaced, but the danger which exists is none the less real. Meanwhile, the residence of every Minister of the Crown in London is at this moment carefully guarded by the police, and Ministers themselves are escorted to and from the Houses of Parliament by constables in plain clothes, so that no precaution can be said to be neglected.

THE Guion liner *Alaska* has made another advance on her former steaming across the Atlantic. The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphed her arrival at New York on Sunday, after a passage of seven days four hours and ten minutes. This is two days and ten minutes less than the former outward journey, and it seems she went 107 knots out of her course to avoid the ice. The runs were on the seven days—128, 408, 419, 403, 423, 410, and 381 knots. In calculating the passage of American liners it must be remembered that the outward passage is always longer, on account of the force of the Gulf Stream during three days of the passage. The chief point of this run is the fact of the steady steaming. It is certain that no steamer on the Atlantic has before run an average of 410 knots in each 24 hours of seven consecutive days.

WE know there was a prevailing opinion in the country among people like the defendant that anything which was unfit for sale in their own market would do for London, and he would mark his *suo ius* of such matters by committing the defendant to prison for a month, without the option of a fine. We extract this from a report of certain proceedings at the Guildhall Police-court some weeks ago. These magisterial remarks were made in the case of a man named Jabez Price, who had sent four quarters of meat to the London market which were unfit for human food. It was shown that he had bought the meat at the price of one farthing per pound. It is certainly desirable remarks the *Sportman*, commenting on this case, that our country cousins should know that though cockneys eat a lot of rubbish, they are not quite equal to eating meat purchased at that price.

THE latest news from Vienna state that the Croissants, being destitute of all means of carrying on the insurrection, on May 20 crossed the Montenegrin frontier, and of their own free will laid down their arms in the presence of the Montenegrin troops. They were then interned. The insurrection in the Croissants is thus at an end. On the other hand, in the Herzegovina there is still some work to do. On May 20th a detachment of

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

YESTERDAY the 29th ultimo, says the Amoy *Gazette*, news reached this, that a royal tiger of an enormous size (described as large as a bullock) appeared at noon at a place called Simhiating, district of Kango somewhere near the spot where a tiger was shot sometime in December last by the officers of the German corvette *Herttha*. A man named San Hsia, noted for tiger exploits, proceeded to the spot and shot the beast but did not wound him mortally, and the consequence was that he sprang on his antagonist and inflicted a severe wound about his forehead and one of his wrists and the man is just now lying in a precarious condition.

We (Foothow *Herald*) have received information of a most serious affray having occurred a few days ago at Kwang Tow between the native soldiery—which musters about five hundred strong—and the native population, which is estimated at between three and four thousand. Our Chinese informant is rather vague, and certainly not very explicit, regarding the *causa belli*; but whatever the occasion, the fray became so serious as to occasion the chief Mandarin to regard discretion as the better part of valour, and to take temporary shelter in Loochow. During the riot, about six of the inhabitants were killed, whilst the number wounded was very considerable.

TO-DAY, the Glorious Fourth of July, the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, is a red letter day in the calendar of all loyal citizens of the Great Republic throughout the world. In Hongkong our American friends are as usual keeping open house, and celebrating the great day in right royal style. We have dipped into one or two special brews of real American punch in honour of the occasion, and we cannot even guess how many more we may be called upon to "sample" before midnight. The American vessels in harbour are all gaily decorated, and the "Stars and Stripes" are proudly waving in the breeze in all parts of the Colony. American places of business are closed, and even the Consul has come out of his shell for once, and has been entertaining his friends and nationals with the lavish liberality of an ancient Roman. It is but right that anniversaries of such great events in the world's history should be royally celebrated, and proudly remembered.

We learn that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company have purchased—subject to a government survey—Messrs. Kwok Acheung and Sons' well-known river steamers *Yat-sai* and *Kiung-chow*. Until the purchase has been definitely settled, we do not feel at liberty to mention the amount to be paid for the two steamers, nor would it serve any useful end to do so at present. One can, of course, only guess at the aim the Directors have in view in adding these steamers to the effective strength of the Company's fleet; but it is to be hoped that no such foolish idea as a monopoly of the river traffic has entered into their calculations. It has been well known for some considerable time past that the China Merchants S. N. Co. have been desirous of running a line of steamers between Hongkong and Canton, so their appearance on the scene at any moment need not create any surprise. However the *Yat-sai* and *Kiung-chow* are steamers that can be run very economically, and we should imagine that, under any circumstances, they ought to prove a useful purchase to the Steamboat Company.

ACCORDING to American papers just received, a fatal fight between sailors with knives occurred on board the British ship *Orialla*, while on the passage from Liverpool to New York. The voyage was stormy, and extra duty had to be imposed on the crew. A sailor named Kehoe complained to the captain of the arbitrary manner of the boatswain, Murphy, who threatened to "get even" with him for it. When the vessel was about ten miles from the American shore, Murphy ordered Kehoe ast to attend to some rigging, and the latter retorted that there was nothing to attend to in that quarter. The two then stepped back a few paces, drew knives from their waist, and met in a deadly encounter. Murphy's blade sank into the left side of Kehoe, directly under the arm. Kehoe forced his blade into the fleshy part of Murphy's thigh. Kehoe fell dead on the deck, stabbed through the left lung, while Murphy bled profusely. The fight was so brief that the man at the wheel did not think the combatants were in earnest. The offence being committed slightly over nine miles from the American shore, there is a difficulty with reference to jurisdiction, as outside that distance is defined as the "open sea," and an offence committed on board an English ship on the high seas is tried in England. The prisoner was brought up before Mr. Commissioner Shields, and alleged that he committed the murder in self-defence. Considerable time was spent before any action could be taken, no application having been made by the British Consul for the extradition of Murphy, but on subsequent arrival the necessary order was granted.

An entirely new and extensive Criminal Investigation Department is, says the *Overland Mail*, to be organised for Ireland. Lieut.-Col. Brackenbury has been appointed Director. He will have his head office in Dublin Castle, and all resident magistrates throughout the country and the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police will have to report every case of crime to him. The Dublin detectives will be included in the organisation, and they will have a power which they at present do not possess of following the investigation of cases into any part of Ireland, and arresting the prisoners outside the metropolitan district without being compelled to get the permission of the constabulary authorities in the respective counties, as they were hitherto obliged to do. Men of superior education who have not undergone police drill or barrack discipline will be employed as detectives. At present it is almost impossible for a detective to conceal his avocation as a policeman, for his general appearance and military step at once betray his calling. Col. Brackenbury is at present in London completing the arrangements for the new department with the authorities. A circular has been issued by the constabulary authorities, intimating that in consideration of their arduous duties, and to compensate them for the expenses incurred by them, an allowance will be made to all the members of the force of the grade of head constables and under. The gratuity will be of a proportionate character; three months' pay will be given to the men who were in the force before 1870, and two months' pay to those who joined before 1860, and one month to the men who joined prior to October 1851.

HIS EXCELLENCY General Sun Kai-kwan in command of the Changshou Division having completed his term of office in Changchow, passed through Amoy yesterday, says the *Gazette* of the 26th ult., in the *Chin Wei No.* 10 gun-boat for Foochow. The Chinese vessels of war in port and the Forts fired the usual salutes as the *Chin Wei* left the harbour. We hear that His Excellency will in all probability be re-appointed to the post for another three years.

THE STAGE.

(By Herr Bandmann.)

The eminent tragedian, Daniel Edward Bandmann, writes to our morning contemporary on the above named subject as follows:—It has often been a matter of surprise to me why the English public, whilst permitting the law to be violated with regard to the opening of publications, should feel such a repugnance against innocent amusements on the Sabbath. I do not propagate the idea of opening the theatres on that day, but I am at a loss to understand the horror that would certainly be expressed at such a proposition. In Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, Sunday is the day of the week. Then everything smiles at you. Nature puts her "most cheerful aspect," and the working classes, unable to attend during the week days, flock to the theatre by thousands. On Sunday they go to their church in the morning, the gardens in the afternoon, and the theatres in the evening. In England the theatres were opened on Sundays up to the time of Charles I., and some of the grandest plays of the immortal Shakespeare have seen the footlights on that day for the first time.

In America in most of the large Western and Southern cities all theatres are opened on the Sunday. At first a large proportion of citizens revolted against it, but when they found it kept the people from the public-houses, they yielded willingly to the voice of the masses. I was told in San Francisco by an official that since the opening of the theatres on the Sabbath crime had been diminished by over 20 per cent. The attendance of Ministers of the Gospel at theatres is a very common occurrence all over the world. In some of the most orthodox towns in Tyrol and Bavaria you will find the Pastor in the midst of his flock enjoying a good laugh over a comedy or reading a sober a tragedy. During my stay in Dunedin, N.Z., several gentlemen of the theological profession regularly visited the theatre, and the Venerable Archdeacon of that city preached an excellent sermon on the same subject. He advised his hearers to choose good entertainments, and to abstain from bad ones. It is entirely in the hands of the people to elevate the stage. If the people would support the good and shun the bad, there would be little known as to the depravity of the stage. It is in fact, not a depravity of the stage, but a depravity of the public taste that is to be deplored. British leg shows, sensational, morbid rubbish and senseless productions of questionable purpose, recking with poor jokes and not wanting in *double entendre*, and substitute wholesome dramas, sound farces, satirical vaudevilles, people's plays, together with the legitimate tragedy, and it will soon raise the taste and general tone of the community. For the stage is not only an amusement, but also an instructor; it will exist so long as enlightenment and elevates man's soul.

It is astonishing that there are still people foolish enough to attack the stage as if it were a bubble to be blown in all directions by their impotent breath. What caused the great union of the Greeks? What united them so closely in one great inseparable body, and made them a great nation? Their stage. It was a national institution, in which their moral, social, and political interests were combined. What made Germany so great, and produced its sublime thinkers, poets, and philosophers? A pure and wholesome stage. What inspired the great Spanish authors, Calderon, Lopez, De Vega, and Cervantes? The stage. What caused Corneille, Racine, Molire, Richelieu to take to the muses? The stage. What vehicles did China and Japan use to teach their children their national history? The stage. What brought forth that demigod, the sublimest preacher of all mankind, William Shakespeare? The stage. The stage is a national necessity. You may as well attempt to deprive the nations of their church as of their theatres. The stage is the channel in which thought is communicated, through thousands of smaller channels, through the world. It is the stage which holds the mirror up to nature, and shows man in all sorts of phases, his weaknesses, vices, follies, and virtues. It shows scorn of his own image and the very age and body of the time its form and pressure. It is the most powerful teacher, because it does not directly name its object, but places a mask before our faces, and yet we feel that it strikes home to our immortal souls. It is an institution where pleasure and instruction go hand in hand.

We received our earliest inspiration from the stage, and when we are worried with the daily toils and cares of life, when morbid imaginations trouble our minds, when sickness makes us melancholy and sad, what better refuge is there for us than the theatre? As Schiller says, "We dream away the real world in the artificial world. We laugh over our own follies, are ashamed of our weaknesses, proud of our virtues; we weep with the unfortunate; the coward grows brave by seeing his own cowardice reflected, and the hard unfeeling nature softens to tenderness and love."

Such is the power of the stage. The stage was as it is, should be, and I sincerely hope as it will be soon again.

TIENTSIN.

June 22nd, 1882.

Taotai Ma Kien-tung of the Korean Mission is still here, waiting for orders from the Tsung-le Yamen, in regard to the terms and conditions which he brought here from the Korean Government on which they are prepared to enter into trading relations with China; to decide this the Tsung-le Yamen takes time to consider. It appears that since Admiral Ting and Ma Kien-tung arrived at Korea the Korean Government changed their mind in regard to the previously arranged terms with Li Hung-chang.

Kaiping Coal mine shares are declining here; holders offer to sell at 10s, 20s, no buyers. The Copper Mine shares are in demand, and more money subscribed than required.

Enquiry is made here by both foreigners and Chinese for Captain W. C. Howard's map of Shantung, which map shows not only the various minerals, but it is said also gives the various articles which each *tsien* and *foo* produces, silk, straw-braid, cotton, &c., &c.; this map will therefore be valuable not only to mineralogists, but to merchants, and it is hoped that Sir R. Hart will allow Captain Howard to let those have the map who apply for it.

Taotai Yang, who was told off by Li Hung-chang to go with Mr. Tong King-sing to the Kaiping Coal mines this spring, has been ordered to go to the Pung Chung mines to report on them; he will return as wife as he went unless some European goes with him, or unless he goes incognito, for the Pung Chung people will tell him little or nothing if he is an official, as they did when he went with Mr. Tong King-sing.

The grain crops are gathered; owing to the absence of rain the crops have grown very small and contain little grain; the weather for the last

two days has been very cloudy; rain was expected and is still, but there is none as yet; it is very much wanted; and there is a great deal of sickness among the Chinese.

Trade is very dull, both in imports and exports; it is expected that as the 5th day of the 5th month has passed trade will revive.

Proclamations are out in the N. E. part of China against the cultivation of opium; from that part, which last year produced a great portion of the native opium used here, hardly any will come this year; although some of the cultivators have been bold enough to plant, the majority have not. What has been done here can be done in all parts of China; if the Chinese officials really mean to stop opium cultivation, even the boldest will not venture if they are sure that the officials will not wink.—*Mercury*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Oscopia*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 6th June, and may be looked for here on or about the 4th July.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Rosetta*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m. on the 1st instant, and may be expected to arrive here early on the 6th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moray* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 7th.

The Netherlands-Indian S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wm. Mackinnon* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSSEL & CO., London. [ADVERT.]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship.

"DIAMANTE."

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at FIVE P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1882. [477]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY."

Captain Orturau, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at FIVE P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1882. [478]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE and Findlater's *** DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

FINE OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Also, Sillery Moussecoux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [466]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c. A COMPLETE REPORT of the HONGKONG RACE MEETING of 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE

No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY,

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

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Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRAZER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [488]

CHIEN NAM.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER

AND ENGRAVER,

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS; ALL WORK GUARANTEED, JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [414]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAE CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMMUNITION
DEALERS,

BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Banks are still offered at 121 per cent. premium, without leading to business. We observe from the Shanghai papers that some time transactions have been booked in the settlement at 130 for October, which would appear to indicate that great hopes are entertained there of the stock rising to a high figure before the end of the year. We have nothing to report in Fire or Marine Insurances; but a few small cash sales of Docks at 50 per cent. premium were arranged this forenoon. Steamboats are in demand, a fair business having been put through during the day, first at 29, and afterwards at 30 share premium; the stock leaving off firm with buyers at the last named rate. Steamboats owe their advance to the recent action of the Directors of the Company in purchasing Messrs. Kwok Acheong & Son's well known river steamers *Jui-sai* and *Kuang-chow*. These vessels will shortly be added to the Company's fleet, so that the river traffic will become once more a valuable monopoly. Luzons have changed hands at 125 per share, and there are more buyers at the quotation.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—121 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex. div. buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,650 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$229 per share, ex. div.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$965 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$115 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$30 per share premium, sales.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 percent. premium, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 percent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$131 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/5
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 225
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 225
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$6.40
(Allowance, Taels 32).
OLD MALWA per picul, \$700
(Allowance, Taels 16).
PATNA (without choice) per chest, 8578
PATNA (first choice) per chest, 8582
PATNA (second choice) per chest, 8575
PATNA (bottom) per chest, 8584
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, 8572
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest, 8575
OLD BENARES (without choice) per chest, 8565
OLD BENARES (bottom) per chest, 8570
PESSIAN per picul, \$410

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONG-KONG.	AMOV.	SHANG-HAI.	NAGA-SAKI.
DANOMETER.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
THERMOME.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TER. & C.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barometer.	30.02	30.02	30.02	30.02
Thermometer attached.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Direction of Wind.	S	S	SW	NE
Force.	3	2	1-2	4
Dry Thermometer.	80° F.	80° F.	80° F.	60° F.
Wet Thermometer.	80° F.	80° F.	80° F.	65° F.
Weather.	ct	b	b	p d m c
Hour's Rain.	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	0.23

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every point N., N.N.E., E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 = calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 6 moderate, 5 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizly, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hall, I. Lightning, M. Mist, O. Overcast, P. Partly showered, Q. Equally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Wind, V. Thundershower, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 3, SUNDA, British steamer, 1,050, F. S. Cole, Yokohama via Nagasaki and Kobe 24th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 4, KAISAR-I-HIND, British steamer, 2,440, J. C. Babot, Shanghai 1st July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 4, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, G. Westoby, Foochow 20th June, Amoy 1st July, and Swatow 3rd General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

July 3, PEKING, British steamer, 954, H. T. Drewes, Canton 3rd July, General.—Siemens & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Marlborough, British str., for Amoy.

Renous, British steamer, for Saigon.

Arabic, British steamer, for San Francisco.

Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

July 3, DANUBE, British steamer, for Swatow, &c. E. VIE REED, American ship, for Philippines.

July 4, ODIN, Norwegian steamer, for Haiphong.

July 4, CARL RITTER, German bark, for Cebu.

July 4, MALVINA, German bark, for Guam.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Mr. J. Liddell, and 181 Chinese deck.

Per *Sunda*, str., from Yokohama, &c.—Captain Davis, Lieut. Porter, Messrs. Sutro, Arnold Hier, Higgins, Rees, and Stager, and 12 Chinese.

Per *Kaisar-I-Hind*, str., from Shanghai.—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lum Hong Ting and servant, Mrs. Lumby, Messrs. C. J. Holiday and servant, J. Samuel, D. J. Davis, Luk Sam Theen and servant, F. D. Bush, and C. Harney, and 20 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Singapore.—Mr. W. G. Gordon, For Brindisi.—Captain Gibbons, Messrs. R. Anderson, and W. Pugh. For London.—Mrs. Blair, 2 children, and servant, Rev. C. J. Corfe, Messrs. L. Andrews, and H. Topp.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Foochow on the 30th June, Amoy on the 1st instant, and Swatow on the 3rd, and experienced moderate winds and fine weather throughout. In Foochow the steamships *Ealing*, *Breckshire*, *Ganges*, *Afghan*, *Gervase*, and *Aphion*. In Amoy the steamships *Eldia*, *Ice Sin*, and *Hailouang*. In Swatow the steamships *Kreching*, *Oakland*, *Picciola*, and *Fernwood*. On the 20th June passed the steamship *Tamsui* off the White Dogs. At 9.30 a.m. sighted the Amannite gunboat *Shun Tip* at anchor in Mir Bay.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

JUNE—ARRIVALS.

10, Hiroshima Maru, Japan, str., from Shanghai.

10, Kamtschatka, British str., from Shanghai.

10, Lutin, French gunboat, from Shanghai.

11, Augustus, German str., from Cronstadt.

11, Empress, British str., from Amoy.

12, Richmond, American corvette, from Kobe.

12, Niigata Maru, Japan, str., from Kobe.

12, Takasago Maru, Japan, str., from Kobe.

12, Zambezi, British steamer, from Kobe.

12, Baikal, Russian steamer, from Shanghai.

12, Sumida Maru, Japan, str., from Hongkong.

12, Sunda, British steamer, from Hongkong.

12, Tyne, British steamer, from Shanghai.

12, Europe, British str., from Vladivostock.

12, Pechili, British steamer, from Shanghai.

12, Nagoya Maru, Japan, str., from Kobe.

12, Miura Maru, Japan, str., from Kobe.

12, Shun Yung, Chinese str., from Shantung.

12, Chung-ting, Chinese str., from Shantung.

12, Tsuruga Maru, Japan, str., from Kobe.

12, Monocacy, American corvette, for Chefoo.

12, Europe, British steamer, for Shanghai.

12, Swatara, American corvette, for Yokohama.

12, Tsuruga Maru, Japan, str., from Kobe.

12, Monocacy, American corvette, for Chefoo.

12, Europe, British steamer, for Shanghai.

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